

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5156. 號七十月正年十八百八千一真

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

日六月初二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STEELE & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 180 & 184, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WINE, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MEERS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. SWATOW, CAMPBELL & Co. AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. FOOCHEW, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.
E. R. BEHILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, August 18, 1879.

COMPTOIR DESCOMpte DE PARIS,
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transact every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 12 " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.
Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 12 " 5 per cent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent.
" 3 " 2 per cent.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$465,250.
RESERVE FUND.....\$20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE BALL.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT will be given

THIS EVENING,

THE 17TH JAN., 1880, AT 8.30 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of COLONEL STUART, R.E., LIEUT.-COLONEL HALL, R.A., and LIEUT.-COLONEL GEDDES, 27TH INNISKILLINGS.

AN EVENING IN FAIRYLAND with

"PROFESSOR" Iloilo

Who has kindly consented to appear, and will produce some new Illusions never before seen in the Colony.

H. M.'s Naval Yard.

Hongkong, January 16, 1880.

PRICES.

Front Seats.....One Dollar.
Second do.....50 Cents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880.

ja18

THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will perform

"THE SORCERER"

AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE,

On FRI DAY,

the 23rd January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

Tickets, admission only.....\$2.
Do., admission and Book of Words (on entering Theatre) \$2.50.

For the Committee,
R. LYALL

Hongkong, January 14, 1880.

ja24

"OUR BOYS"

COME D Y C O M P A N Y, will arrive per S.S. "Teucer" on or about the

20th JANUARY, 1880.

The Company will have the honour of giving

THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY

in HONGKONG prior to proceeding to Singapore.

The FIRST PERFORMANCE will be the SPARKLING COMEDY, in Three Acts.

"A LESSON IN LOVE,"

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

ja20

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

In Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

accorded the

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879.

ja18

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to SIGN our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880.

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NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procurator.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January 13, 1880.

ja18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

DOUGLAS LAPICAK & Co.

Hongkong, January 13, 1880.

ja31

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUZ, MALTA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSAILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MAHE, ST.
DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1880, at 11 p.m., the "Commerce" S. S. PEKHO, Commandant PASQUALINA, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPICES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until 10 a.m.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m., on the 21st January, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. j22

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA ROBE.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 19th instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 6 p.m. on 23rd January.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.
" YOKOHAMA & } Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
" NAGOASKA. } Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN

PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. j24



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON,

VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Gallo.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McLEWIS, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. j29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOWARD
AT YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets, granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 3rd February. Parcels Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Instructions to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 18, 1880. fe4

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW,"

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN ETTEL, S. D. Tubitogen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALV per Part.

To be had from MEARS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by MEARS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEOU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
GUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS,
by WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNYS, PH.D.
LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Streets and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress, and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting CONVOY, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money, Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of COUNTRY and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing a full particular, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBRIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORIED HOUSES in Holly-
wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-
DOWN, Situated upon MARINE Lot 10.

Possession from 1st December next.

Also—the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and

16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation

of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession

from 1st December.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLAS-

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

TO LET.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1879.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

SWISS LLOYD
TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

NOTICE.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

NOTICE.

M. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce

that he carries on from the Date

the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS

HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED.

Mr SHUSTER hopes by strict attention

to Business, and by applying the Best of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage.

The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION

for BOARDERS, who will meet with every

comfort. The Table will be of the Best

and the Charges strictly Moderate. The

Proprietor will be at all times ready to

supply PI-KEE PARTIES and to provide

DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards

on very REASONABLE TERMS.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE
BEEN LAID.

English and American
BILLIARD TABLES.

TICKET.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINES AND SPIRITS
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. SPRATT & Co. have lately

added an Extensive MACHINE

SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE." Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict., ch. 91).—Entered by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 29th August, 1876.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D. Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which reanimates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.

LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicines Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,
OF BAY HOUSE, 32, GAINFORD ST., LONDON,
ENGLAND,(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisements of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. Lalor in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London; in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR's Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TREACHER & CO., Bombay, Bucala, and Poona; SMITH, STANISLAWS & CO., and BATHGATE and CO., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & CO., Bangalore; RANGOON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON CO., Lahore; J. LLEWELLYN & CO., Shanghai, China; Hong Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR's Prospectus, "The OMEGA OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR's Agents.

Intimations.

A LLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Cross and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

31st

80

52t

31st 80

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

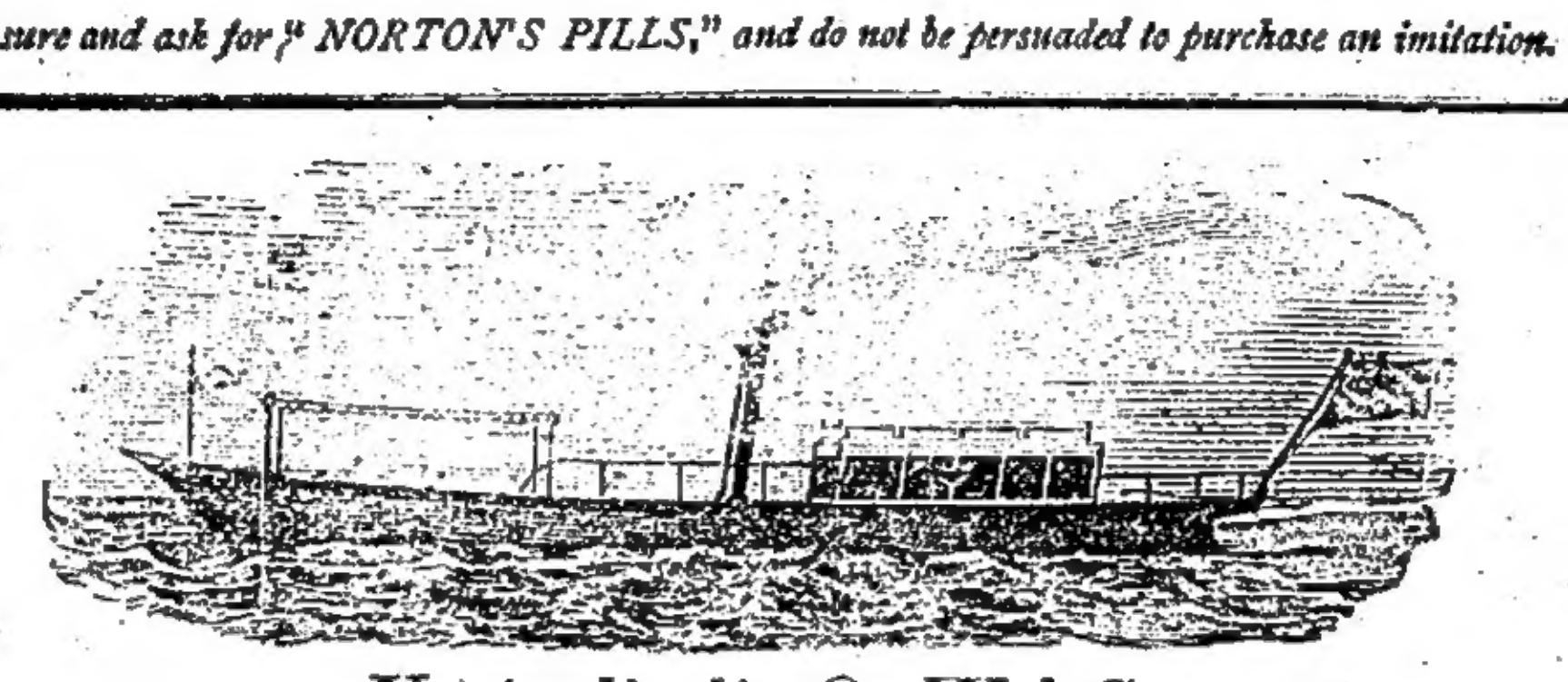
TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the disease to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial; that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 1s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World,

CAUTION.—Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(Late Yarrow & Hedley).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

31st 79

JW

52t

31st 80

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS
London, And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

N.R. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & CO., Hongkong.

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52t 80

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL, PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, ISHIA RUGGER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PAULSTON'S 10. EACH; AND THUS, 60. 12. 20. 25. 30. 35. 40.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS PREVENT FRICITION IN CLEANING AND JEWELLING TO KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL), FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATES, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 1D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D. & 1D. EACH, &c. BOXES.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD CABINET, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

FREDERIC ALGAR, COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMISION AGENT, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters, &c., and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

RIMMEL'S CHOCOLATE PERFUMERY. Ilang-Ilang, Jocky Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice, and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rose powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ointment, "Na'ural Air Purifier," &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.

96 Strand, 128 Regent Street, and 24 Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

31my79 1w 52t 17my80

Mr. Andrew Wind, NEWS AGENT, &c.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, 133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK; is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertising, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

2nd 79 1w 52t 17my80

Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by these pests

For the

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
HAVE JUST LANDED FROM
THE AMERICAN MAIL
THE following STORES, in
Excellent Condition:
Fresh Roll BUTTER.
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.
Do. Do.
Fresh APPLES.
Dried Sliced DITTO.
Boneless CODFISH.
Georges Bank Do.
Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.
Mild California Do.
Smoked SALMON.
Family Men BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.
Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.
American HAMS.
Do. BACON.
CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED
WHEAT.
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-
WHEAT FLOUR.
CORN BROMES, CORN WISPS.
Table FRUITS, Bartlet PEARS, APRIL-
COTS, PEACHES.
Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.
APPLE SAUCE, GRANBERRY SAUCE.
OYSTERS, LOBSTER, SALMON,
CLAMS.
PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL
NUTS.
CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.
Merrill's Eastern CIDER.
WINSLOW's Celebrated GREEN CORN.
LIMA BEANS, SUCCOTASH, SUGAR
PEAS.
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
CAKES.
MILK BISCUITS.
ALPHABET BISCUITS.
OYSTER BISCUITS.
WAFER BISCUITS.
SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.
Cooking, and Table PRUNES.
Padding RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Candied PEEL.
MINCEMEAT in 1-lb. tins.
VAN HOUTEN's COCOA.
CARAWAY SEEDS.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.
WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
GAME PIERS.
Potted MEATS.
Prime Yorkshires HAMS.
Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvas.
OX-TONGUES in JELLY.
TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.
HEIDSEICK Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pints
and Quarts.
ADOLPH COLIN's BOUZY CABINET,
MUMM's (JULUS) CHAMPAGNE, Pints and
Quarts.
NEVEN's (BUDEN) BOUZY, Pts. and Quarts.
CHARLES HEIDSEICK's WHITE SEAL,
Pints and Quarts.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints
and Quarts.
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY
MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.
KRUG's CHAMPAGNE, Pints and Quarts.
PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.

THIBIEUF (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.
CHATEAU L'AROSE (GUICCI & ADER'S),
Pints and Quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.
IRRS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.
BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints & Quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET,
ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch
Rheinhauer, Niersteiner, Steinberger
Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Kon-
tin Victoria Berg, Chateau
Yquem Grand Vin, Haut
Sauterne, Marsala, Sac-
cone's Pale-Dry White Seal
Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado
Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La
Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer
& Co.'s Brandy, Rouyer Guillet &
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;
Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-
mended; Hinshau's Lb Irish Whisky,
Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal
Glendee Whisky;
AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom
Gin, La Grande Chartreuse, Green
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,
Curacao, Pts. & Qu.; Ango-
stura, Boker's and Orange
Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-
DEERS, Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.
BUARK, Pints and Quarts.
 PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
SHELT MILWAUKEE BEER.
BUDWEISER BEER.
BOCA BEER.
BLAZ MILWAUKEE BEER.
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Ghds. and
Kilderkins).

Ship's STORES of every description.
Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.
Russian, Manila, and Wire ROPE.
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly
executed.

Speciaiy Selected CIGARS.
Princess CHEROOTS.
Princess CIGARS.
Cavite CIGARS.
Aroceros CIGARS.
Vegueros CIGARS.
Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.
Choice No. 3 Melina CHEROOTS.
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and
10 Catty Boxes.
Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

Intimation.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Half-
Yearly MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the Company will be held
at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50a,
Queen's ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 30th
January instant, at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, for the purpose of Receiving a Re-
port of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend
and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 17th to the
30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that All
CLAIMS against the late Firm of
COHEN & HEATON be sent to him on
or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that All
CLAIMS against the late Firm of
COHEN & HEATON be sent to him on
or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th January, 1880, at 2 o'clock
p.m., at his Auction Sales Rooms,

Pedder's Wharf,—

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—
Meichers & Co.

MOSER B. TOWER, American barkentine,
Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A.
Walsh.—Burke Company.

GARIBOLDI, American barque, Capt. T.
J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt.
John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

MABEL, American barque, Capt. Francis
Hallott.—Captain.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th January, 1880, at 2 o'clock
p.m., at his Auction Sales Rooms,

Pedder's Wharf,—

English-made Walnut Drawing-room
SUITE, Walnut and Mahogany Card
Tables, Mahogany Centre Table, Walnut
Corner Whatnots and Side Table,
Blackwood Marble-top Round and Side
Tables, Teapoy, Mirrors, Engravings,
Marble Clock, Steel and Ormolu Fender
and Fire Irons, Turkey Carpet, Hearth
Rugs, etc.

DISHES, CANDLESTICKS, CRUETS, PICKLE-
AND LIQUEUR STANDS, IVORY HANDLED
CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE AND DESSERT
SPOONS AND FORKS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; AND ONE
CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th January, 1880, at 2 o'clock
p.m., at his Auction Sales Rooms,

Pedder's Wharf,—

THE Undersigned will be issued previous to
the Sale.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1880. ja24

NOTICE.

The Steamship
"HAINAN,"

Capt. CONNER, shortly due,
will have immediate despatch
for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880.

NOTICE.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. CULLEN, shortly due,
will have immediate despatch
for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE "POWAN" will commence run-
ning as a NIGHT-BOAT between
HONGKONG and CANTON starting on
MONDAY Next, the 19th

Instant at 5.30 p.m.

The "JOHANG" resumes her place on
the Line as a DAY-BOAT, leaving HONG-
KONG at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY Next, the
20th Instant.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-
boat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. ja21

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY
SOCIETY IN CHINA.

THE Forty-first Annual MEETING of
this SOCIETY is appointed to be

held at the House of Messrs. RUSSELL &
CO., SHAMEN, on THURSDAY, the 29th

Current, at Two o'Clock p.m.

J. G. KERR,
Secretary.

Canton, 15th January, 1880. ja24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK GLANDINORWIG,
FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-

named Vessel are hereby requested to

send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-

signed for countersignature, and to take

immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Con-

sигнеев's risk and expense.

MELOHES & Co.,
Agents.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.

Choice No. 3 Melina CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

MELOHES & Co.,
Agents.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
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MELOHES & Co.,
Agents.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes
of 100.

Choice No. 3 Melina CHEROOTS.

United States here. It was even hinted that remonstrances were to have been sent to Washington regarding the stubbornness of the Colonel, in not acceding to a demand made by Mr. Hennessy to inspect the Consular records. To insinuate, however, that Governor Honnossy was in league with the "Chinese King" to oust Consul Mosby from his post, is sufficiently amusing, if not very logical, and shows the amount of interest taken in China affairs among American publicists at the present time. Even granting that Mr. Hennessy may have had more than one interview with Consul-General Bailey at Shanghai, that is not sufficient to prove anything more than the mere fact that Governor Hennessy was at the time intensely interested in the forms of American invoices and anxious for the prosperity of his new Opium Farmer from Saigon and Singapore. But American papers will talk, whether they understand the facts of a case or not. We have heard it stated, but scarcely believe it, that obstructions have been placed in the way of Consul Mosby so far as his investigations into the alleged evasion by his predecessors of the Harbour Ordinance are concerned. Sufficient evidence had been obtained to show that payment of fees to the amount of about \$3000, had been evaded by the U. S. Consular officials; and this evidence was forwarded to Washington. Nothing further has been done by the Executive hero in this matter, it is said, except that the archives of the Harbour Office are more carefully guarded than formerly. Whether this is a *quid pro quo* for the refusal of the Consul to permit an inspection of the Opium Invoices, we are not in a position to say. But if the public revenue has been lessened by the U. S. Consulate to the tune of \$3000, it seems most desirable that every facility should be given to efforts to unravel the mystery as to how the thing was managed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.
[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL".]
(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

EUPHEMISM AND THE TABU.
(Communicated.)

The attention of the public has frequently been directed to the Euphemisms with which the colloquial language of China abound. It may not, however, have been generally observed how great a bearing this avoidance of cacophonous sounds, and the delight in using words having a good meaning, has on the mythology and superstitions of a nation. As our thoughts have of late been running especially in this groove, we may perhaps dwell on the subject a little more at large. All nations seem to partake more or less in the avoidance of unlucky sounds; the older languages of India and Greece abound in euphemisms, and the folk-lore of modern nations reveals the same attempt to turn away ill luck by using words of good omen in the place of ill sounding ones. To begin with India: the god Rudra (he who roars), who presided over tempests was often known as Sarva, i.e., "the destroyer, the wrathful one." But though the title was so characteristic, the name Siva, which means "the gracious one," was often applied euphemistically to him in order to appease and reconcile him. To pass on to the Greeks, there is a word *aristeros* meaning "left, the left hand," and then metaphorically "b ding ill, ominous," because to the Greeks as to the Romans the unlucky signs came from the left. Now, to avoid this word, another, viz., *eudoxos* was used in its stead. This word, as its derivation (from εὐδοξός, good, and ονομα, name, "of good name, honourable, or good omen") indicates, was of better meaning than *aristeros*, and came euphemistically to mean "on the left hand or side." Similarly the word *skaisos*, a synonym of *aristeros*, and the same in meaning and etymology as the Latin *scaurus*, meant "left, on the left side," then "westward, for the Greek auspex turned towards the north, and so had the w. st. on his left." And here the Greeks and Romans went hand in hand, leaving their brethren, the Hindus, to take another road; for in dividing the birds of ill omen always appeared on the left of the auspex, the birds of good omen on the right. As the tabu is but another branch of euphemism we may draw one or two examples from the folk-lore of the country whence the word has come. However much the Tabu or Kaptu system may have been abused, it no doubt was originally a common law of the Entire Polynesian family for guarding against the names of the sovereign, chief, or great men being ever used in ordinary conversation. To obviate this, certain syllables forming the names or part of the names of the chiefs and others were dropped from the language, or temporarily suspended. Thus, to adduce an old example, the name of one of the kings being Tu, this word which means "to stand" was changed to *tia*, etc. The change of the word *ching* in Chinese from *三* to the first tone in, as already pointed out, due to the same system. The custom would seem at one time to have been all but universal. We find it existing, not only in China and Polynesia, but in Timor, among the Dyaks of Borneo and the Kafirs of Africa. Concerning the Zulus, we read that there are several peculiarities which they share in common with the Polynesians, as e.g. the avoidance of certain words which form part of the names of deceased kings, &c. In England we hear people speak of "his satanic majesty" instead of "the devil," and to speak of "hell" to ears polite was considered by some a want of good manners. Speaking of the Tabu one writer says—"Among the Singhalese and Southern Hindoo, the word *kaya*, which is the name of the scarlet string worn round the arm or wrist, to indicate that the wearer is engaged in a sacred cause and should not be interrupted, singularly enough, though with somewhat altered sense, recalls the name and purpose of the Polynesian interdict." This reminds us of a custom found among the Paris who wear the *kutu* as an indispensable symbol of their religion. This *kutu* is formed of seventy-two fine woolen threads twisted together, and to beg yet to put it on was

counted a grave offence in the time of the Vendidai, in fact he who neglected this duty was in danger, after the performance of certain acts, of falling into the hands of demons.

But to return to China: the case of Siva strongly reminds us of the word *sh* in Cantonese, meaning "to die." As the sound is unlucky not only is it frequently avoided when death is the subject of conversation, but other words such as *sh*, "send," take a new sound in order to avoid uttering an unlucky sound. Among boat-people, *sh* is often spoken of as *sh* "ping," "great tranquility" because *sh*, "tear," corresponds to *sh* "ch'a," "to examine," and boat-people dread the examinations to which they are subjected at the native custom houses. People speak emphatically of the liver (*kon*) under the term *yin* because *kon* also means "dry," while *yin* means to moisten or bedew, to make fertile. The *Jasmine* is not called *mu li* by many people as the same sounds mean "to perish" &c., but *mu li* is used instead. By the way, is not this an imitation of the Indian term for *Jasmine*, *z malati*. *Kwan shui* (boiling water) is by boat-people called *shiu shui*, because *kwan* means rough; *hung shau* or empty hand is changed to *kat shau* and *hung seung* to *kat seung*; *shit* ("the tongue") becomes *tsui* because *shit* also means to lose but *tsui* "to respect," and this latter shift (*tsui* to *lose*) becomes *tsui* i.e., "to hoard up." Several of these examples have already been given in the *China Review*, but they are only a few compared with the numbers yet uncollected from the lips of the people. Op. Taylor's "Primitive Culture," I. 80—1. It would be only a vain display of knowledge to cite all the examples and books we have collated in the course of extensive reading on the subject, but we may remark that Bunsen, Wilkinson, Gould and other equally well-known writers have not deemed it beneath them to notice such examples as have come across their path in the study of Egyptian, Semitic, Greek and other languages. We must leave what we had further to adduce on the subject till another occasion.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL".]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.

RUSSIAN FINANCE: WAR AND NAVAL BUDGETS INCREASED £11,000,000.

The Russian Budget for 1880 has been published. The revenue and expenditure are equal. The War and Naval Budgets are increased eleven millions.

THE KULDJA QUESTION AGAIN.

The *Globe* recommends the gradual cessation of Kuldja to avoid disturbances on the frontier.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA: FRENCH INFLUENCE SUSPECTED.

The *Times*, in a leading article, states that the ill-feeling between Germany and Russia continues and that Germany suspects French influence.

THE "TIMES" ON THE AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The same paper urges a settlement of the Afghan difficulty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next **French Mail** may be expected to arrive here on or about Wednesday next, the 21st inst., by the M. M. steamer *Sindh*, which left Singapore on 14th at daylight. She brings London dated up to Dec. 12.

We would remind our readers of "Professor" Illoilo's entertainment at the Temperance Hall to-night.

The *Iron Duke*, 14, Captain H. F. Cleveland, saluted the Commodore immediately on hoisting the flags at 8 o'clock this morning, he being the senior officer in the absence of the Admiral, who left for Singapore the other day.

We observed this morning that three 9-inch, 12-ton guns, are being moved from the Ordnance Stores to the Naval Yard and will be placed on board the *Iron Duke* to replace those we noted some days ago as being out of repair.

We are sorry to learn that, through the indisposition of one of the principal performers, the production of "The Sorcerer" by the Choral Society will be delayed for a few days. The performance will, in all likelihood, take place on Thursday week, the 29th instant; but early notice of the exact date will be given by advertisement. We may add that most of the seats have already been taken. Rehearsals will be held, as announced, this evening and Monday evening, but that fixed for Tuesday evening is abandoned.

We have to acknowledge, from the local agents of the Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, (Messrs Meyer & Co.), a copy of the Indian Prospectus of the Company, and a very handsome blotting book on the covers of which, beautifully illuminated, are given a Calendar for 1880 and full information as to the business of the Company. They also send us a neat book-mark, containing the national emblem entwined with a most aptly suggestive scroll,—"Our Life is but a span"—and on the reverse, the rates of insurance.—From the Royal Insurance Company, the local agents of which are Messrs Melchers & Co., we have a very chaste and richly ornamented diary for the year, with quite a mass of useful information in a well printed handbook of 84 pages.

THE YACHT RACE WHICH WAS UNFINISHED ON SATURDAY LAST CAME OFF TO-DAY; THE WEATHER HOWEVER WAS NOT FAVORABLE FOR DISPLAYING THE SAILING QUALITIES OF THE THREE COMPETITORS, AS THE WIND WAS SHIFTING ALL THROUGH THE RACE AND CAME FROM ALL POINTS OF THE COMPASS. THE NAIDAI WAS THE FIRST TO PASS THE WINNING POST, TIME 5H. 12M., THE NAOMI SECOND 5H. 14M. 15S., THE ARIEL'S TIME BEING 5H. 37M.

A SAMPLE OF HOW MUCH DIFFERENCE IN MEANING IS CAUSED BY THE MISPRINT OF ONE WORD

ORIGINAL DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

ANSWER TO NO. II.

P	O	P (C)
O	trant	O
P	alaestr	O
E	gg-fl	P

A correct answer has been received from "Canton."

ORIGINAL ACROSTIC, NO. III.

An ancient man, with ringlets grey,
Sat lonely; and upon a tray
A broken cup and saucer stood;
The sight it did the old man good.
At length he started from his seat,
And gently tapping with his foot,
Began to hum an old refrain,—
This was the subject of the strain:—
"Ching-a-ring-a-ring-ching,
Feast of Lanterns,
What a crop of chop-sticks,
Honga and gongs,
Hundred thousand Canton
Crinkum-crunkums
Hung amongst the bells
And ding dongs.
What a lot of Pekin-Pots and pipkins,
Mandarins with pig-tails,
Rings and strings,
Funny little stop shops,
Cases, places,
Found with the saucers and tea-things.
Women with their ten toes
Tight tucked into.
Tiddle toddle shoes,
One scarcely sees,
How they all came there's
Quite a wonder;
China must be broken
In pieces."

1.

With crutch and tooth-pick well equipped
They gaily down to "Prince's" tripped,
Or quickly on to Fulham trotted,
To see the trembling "blue-rock" potted;
With satin puffed, and languid leer
There sat the Lady Vero de Vere.
'Tis chiefly in Elysian Fields,
St. Germain's "ton" its fragrance yields.

2.

I saw her walking on the Ocean strand—
"Adieu!" she cried, and waved her lily hand."

3.

There's many a Dolly Varden
To be seen at Baden Baden;
They go to drink the waters—
This flight of Albion's daughters.
But on to Monaco,
If thou wilt have it so;
And should'st thou back the red,
My face will turn thy head.

4.

What visions of souffle's, ragouls et foie gras;
What harbour for intrigue, eschandres et faux
pas!

5.

"Up in a balloon, boys,
Up in a balloon."
You'll find it very soon, boys,
If you look into the moon.

6.

"You don't possess this?"—
Then, Sir! you must pass
No more for a savant,
But simply an ass."

DUMPS'S BABY.

CANTON.

JAN. 16, 1880.

THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

Referring to my note of last evening, it may be well to allude to recent floating rumors of a sinister aspect as to the purpose of the warlike Gauls to construct a canal or meat to and/or around the sacred edifice preparatory to the introduction of artillery and its constitution as a "Place of Arms," that this baseless fabric of visionary brains has melted into thin air in the light of more recent divination following the unveiling of the two spires of wondrous grace and subtle workmanship that so curiously typify the two Rams-horns and thus renewedly invoke good influences of the air, the mountains and the sea over this fable-founded "City of Rams." Thus, to this imaginative, suspicious people a fresh anger may be a superstition, yet less harmful than a menacing, inflammatory rumor; and a most being resolved into the proverbial mote, it is seen that the imaginary "Place of Arms" may rather be called a Place of Alms.

LI-LI-LEONG-CHOL.

A letter from a former servant to his family hero from Tam-show in Kwang-si states of the above rebel chief, that being deserted by his followers and without food for days, he was captured in the mountains or voluntarily surrendered, and had been imprisoned to await the sentence from Peking. The same letter alludes to a great abundance of a new Fish there, whose form is rather that of a huge head of a fish rather than a fully-formed one; in other words, an unfinished Fish! Can they be "flounders" that commingled in shoals have flounderingly dropped their tails and fins in the sea?

Police Intelligence.
(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Saturday, Jan. 17.

CUTTING BRANCHES.

Ho Ahau, a chairmaker, unemployed, was charged with being in possession of two bundles of dried branches in Valley Road yesterday afternoon.

Defendant said he picked them up on the hill side. He is a chairmaker, but as he is in the habit of smoking opium no one will employ him.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labor.

AN OLD GAOL BIRD.

Chun Ayan, a shoemaker, appeared charged with snatching twelve rupees from the person of one Ali, a cook on board the S. S. *Venice*.

Complainant came ashore yesterday evening to purchase provisions, as the ship was to sail this afternoon. He went into a shop in Queen's Road Central, and untied a handkerchief in which he carried his money to pay for some purchases he had made. Defendant, with some others, was standing outside the shop and waiting an opportunity rushed in and dragged the handkerchief from witness.

A fireman from the same ship gave corroborative evidence.

Sergeant Livesey proved five previous convictions against the prisoner, the last involving an imprisonment of two years which have only recently expired.

Defendant denied the charge, but admitted the previous convictions.

His Worship now sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STEALING WOOD.

Fong Ashan, a coolie, was charged with stealing a piece of wood the property of a contractor.

Defendant admitted the charge and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

Mr. Hannen's award in the case of the *Bonita v. Yung ching* collision, was delivered on the 10th inst.; it is as follows:—

"1.—That both the schooner *Bonita* and the steamer *Yung ching* were to blame for the collision in the said agreement mentioned:—The *Bonita* inasmuch as she was bound to exhibit a flare-up light every fifteen minutes, and omitted to do so, and did by such omission contribute to the said collision. The *Yung-ching*, inasmuch as she proceeded up the river, under the circumstances, at too great a speed, did not keep a sufficient lookout, and did not reverse her engines upon the collision appearing imminent, and by such conduct contributed to the said collision.

"2.—That each party should pay their own costs, and that the costs of the reference arbitration and award should be equally divided.

(Courier.)

About ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., the pilot in charge of the pilot-boat No. 7 observed, about five miles N. W. by W. of the North Saddle Lighthouse, the end of a mizen topmast and the end of a lower topsail yard above the level of the water. On sounding round the spot there were found to be 12 fathoms of water, and on a line between the spar, three and a half, f. u. five and seven fathoms, the lead seeming to fall on wood. It was supposed that the mast and yard were parts of the British barque *Joyce Phillips* from the position in which they were situated with regard to the Side Saddle Island, where wreckage had previously drifted supposed to have belonged to that vessel.

LI YANG-TS'AI.

The N. C. D. News, writing on the capture of this rebel, congratulates the Government at having got rid of an opponent who at one time threatened to prove formidable. Li was by no means an ordinary rebel; he had served for years in the Imperial army, and knew the strength as well as the weakness of the system he attempted to upset. He had risen to high rank as a soldier, as high nearly as he could hope to attain, and though this did not give him the position awarded to civil rank, it still made him a person of consideration. He was in the ranks of the army a man well thought of and loved by his colleagues, and admired and trusted by his troops. Much surprise was therefore felt when Li, driven to insurrection by the machinations of the provincial Government, resigned his allegiance and professed himself a competitor for the throne of Annam. It was felt that the pretence was only blind, and that under cover of operations against Annam, he was really preparing an insurrection in China itself. The first attempts of the provincial Government to get hold of Li were not very promising. Of three officers sent with a body of troops to attack him, but one returned with a handful of followers. On being upbraided, he said his colleagues had gone over bodily with their troops to the enemy, and that the greater portion of his own soldiers had followed the few who remained faithful, they in the end would have gone over, and he himself might have been compelled to follow their example. Li had probably seen enough of the mistakes of the Taiping rebels to guard against their errors. As soon as he gained a footing, he set himself to make friends with the people, and allowed no plundering on the part of his forces. He also seems to have made an effort to open communication with the sea with the object of being in a position to obtain reinforcements and arms, but being unsuccessful in this he had to confine himself to acting on the defensive. It was probably from the want of knowledge of the danger that he adopted this course. Nothing is more fatal to the prospects of an insurgent army than being compelled to act defensively. On the other hand the provincial authorities knew that every day of inaction added to their strength, and that the army which would desert to an active insurgent in the field, could be depended on when the enemy was pressed in a corner, without the power to escape. From

HE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

MR GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, 4th Dec. 1879.

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are, distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions, such as for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights. All solutions should be sent to Extron, China Mail Office, by noon on the Saturday following the publication of my own Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday now an Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC NO. XIII.

2ND SERIES.

Aide-de-camp. Lieutenant.

A	admiral	L
I	Iconi	I
D	drone	E
E	Eau	U
D	dot	T
E	enterprise	E
C	caution	N
A	Aza	A
M	mean	N
P	pet	T

Correct answers have been received from "Xelando" and "Jack & Jill."

Note.—It must be distinctly understood that in future no choice of lights will be accepted, unless in such clear instances as "miasma—malaria," or similarly synonymous terms. The fact of more than one light not identical in meaning being sent in, will nullify the answer.

ACROSTIC XIV.—2ND SERIES.

Wear I scarlet or blue,
Whatever the hue,
I am only a spy—
I cannot deny.

Without my kind, full many a noble bark
Would yield her living freight to ravening
shark;
And yet insulted and ourselves abused
With foulest scorings by mankind refused.

1.

They say that men have seven, and cats have
nine;
But what the truth may be, I can't divine.

2.

My race has tramped lately o'er a foo'
Inclined to give and take like shrewdest blow.

3.

Good Queen Victoria this word has raised
Where'er in sculptured stone her lord she
praised.

4.

A word purely Celtic, and swarming in
Wales;
To tell you more strictly, restricted to makes.

5.

With drunkenness and woe and Christian
grace,
With mirth, crime, happiness, I keep my
place.

6.

Useful in tilling land, by hand and free,
Immortalized in Negro melody.

7.

A crumpled, tortuous thing—yet am I found
Mid swelling chaunt, and operatic sound.

YONICK.

OUR FIRST SUPPER TOGETHER.

How cozy was the little room,
The table-cloth how snowy white,
How sweet the fresh bouquet of bloom,
The simple table-wares how bright.

I silently drew up my chair
Unto the frugal, tempting board,
My face turned to the nut-brown, fair,
Plump, little dryad I adored.

It was the first sweet-time that she
Had ever at my table been,
For I had brought her home to me
That day—my little rustic queen.

How dainty and demure she looked!
A full contentment o'er me stole;
No thought of speech I would have brooked
To break this silence of the soul.

Ah! soon related is the rest—
For pleasant hours are ever dear.
I plunged a fork into her breast,
And dined upon her tender meat.

How nice it was, but naught avail—
Repinings for delights long past—
For she was but a single quail,
And our first supper was our last.

A RECENT number of Petermann's

Mittheilungen contains fresh information regarding the population of the globe, by the same authors as had previously published a curious work on this subject. According to these new researches the population of the globe is now about 1,439,145,300 inhabitants. Europe contains 312,398,480; Asia, 831,000,000; Africa, 205,210,500; Australia and Polynesia, 4,413,000; America, 86,116,000. This gives an average of 600 inhabitants per square mile of the surface of the globe. After calculating the number of human beings on the globe, the German statisticians turn their attention to the number of horses. This is estimated at about 58,000,000; of which number the contingent of Russia has about 21,750,000; then the United States, 9,504,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Germany, 2,352,000; Canada, 2,264,000; Great Britain, 2,256,000; Hungary, 2,179,000; Austria, 1,367,000; Turkey, 1,100,000; France, nearly 3,000,000, &c.

from another resting horse. On his way across the platform, many hands were held out for a shake of Mr Gladstone's, and he grasped not a few of them. At the carriage it seemed as if he would not get away, but some remonstrances from the Earl of Rosebery he was allowed to go free. An address was in readiness for presentation, but the cheering was so loud and so continuous, that ceremony was impossible; and so the "illuminated velum" was popped into the trap, and Mr Gladstone bowed in return. The mounted police led the way, the crowd cheered and squeezed, but fortunately no accident marred the enthusiasm at the positions set their horses in action. Darkness had set in by this time, but the spotlights, the illuminated hotels and the street lamps made it possible to get a glimpse of the passing carriage. I clip the following from an impounded description of the appearance of Princess Street on the occasion:—"The club loungers fill their porches, or exhibit themselves at their windows. Clergymen hurrying home from their afternoon visitations pause in their journey, and not unwillingly find their progress temporarily barred by the throng. Workmen, some with their tools in their hands, and all of them in their workshop clothes, forget the comfortable ease their housewives have prepared for their refreshment at the close of the day's toil, and patiently wait side by side with the professional men of the New Town. And all ages, as well as all classes, are represented—gray-haired sires, who can recall the whole course of Mr Gladstone's protracted public career, and boys and girls, young men and maidens, who have been taught from infancy to love and trust the good and wise statesman." First one outsider appears in view, then another, and then the venerable figure, crowned with the most boniment of countenances, is seen standing half erect and bare-headed in a carriage bowing, now on the one side and again on the other, in recognition of the enthusiastic salutations with which he is being greeted. This is Mr Gladstone, and the moment he is recognized handkerchiefs and hats of all colours and shapes are waved in the air, and a roaring cheer is sent after him."

Accompanied by Mrs and Miss Gladstone the right honourable gentleman left Liverpool on Monday morning apparently, despite his recent cold, in good health and excellent spirits. Farewell was bidden to him by an enthusiastic crowd. At Preston the station was crowded by the liberals of the district. Barricades were unavailing; the people pressed in and mounted the roofs of the carriage. Addressers were presented from the working men of Langholme, the people of Cumberland and the Liberal Associations of Newcastle and Gateshead. A more substantial present than that of word, however "fire now," was made by the Langholm working men—they gave him a suit of clothing of their own manufacture. These tokens of affection evoked his first speech, and Mr Gladstone at once plunged in *medias res*; he referred to his candidature as occasioned by the present crisis of extraordinary character which had induced him at a time when every sentiment would have dictated a desire for rest to undertake what might be called an arduous task. Displays of flags and assemblages of people gladdened the voter's eye all on the way to Hawick, where he received his first welcome in Scotland. This he acknowledged in a brief speech; at Melrose crowds flocked to see him and to cheer him; and at Galashiels commenced the serious speech-making. The factory workers took a half or whole holiday, donned their Sunday clothes and trooped to the station in thousands. A penny subscription had enabled the workmen to prepare a travelling rug, enough cloth for a suit of Tweeds after "one of the finest samples issued from the Border Mills," and a shepherd's tartan maude or plaid; while the female worker's choice was for Mrs Gladstone, a hunting Stuart-tartan plaid and a salmon-coloured brooch. All these together with a bouquet of exotic were presented, along with addresses from the liberals of Galashiels and of Selkirk, in the presence of an immense gathering of people from Hawick, Melrose, Innerleithen and Selkirk and a little army of newspaper reporters. There was much cheering, the hand played "the C-inching Hero," and Mr Gladstone spoke bare-headed and in smiles. He explained his appearance in Scotland by an invitation to look at the state of the world—the disturbed and troubled condition of Europe, Asia, Africa and South Africa; and he made a strong protest against forged votes which he defined as a system brought about by legal chicanery wherein it was sought to stonewall by phantom votes the verdict that would be given by independent voters. A great ovation was given as the train went off.

At Edinburgh, owing to the time spent on speeches and on slippery rails—for the day was wet—the train was nearly an hour late. The Waverley Station was crowded, and a great mass of people filled the several approached and extended all along Prince's Street. Barricades were erected on the streets, but of course the railway traffic prevented their erection in the station; and so it was with difficulty that a body of police two or three of whom were on horseback could keep clear a square in which it was intended that the Earl of Rosebery and deputations from the liberal voters and associations should commence their face-to-face hero worship. There was little ceremony in the proceedings. Lord Rosebery, whose guest Mr Gladstone was to be at Dalmeny House, had a carriage and four horses waiting to convey him away, and the only thing was to cross the platform thereto. The saloon was stopped right at the spot where the deputations were standing, and the Earl and the Liberal Whip, Mr Adam, M.P., went up to the door and shook hands with the occupants. Mr Gladstone was then to alight, but was prevented for a short time by a curious though commonplace incident. It happened thus: at this moment I saw of the rear portion of the crowd pressed inwards so severely that the hollow square was broken. They cheered, too, lustily, the movement and the noise startled the horses and as one, of the police reined his animal in and attempted to keep his ground, the poor horse slipped on the wet concrete and fell on his side. No doubt, every one says, there was something typified in this. What that something was I do not at present care to say. All agree that it was a bad omen. In that I quite concur. The only question left is who or what was intended to be warned? Whether that horse rolling on the platform and shaking its feet in front of the saloon and before the Gladstone family was suggestive of the doom of Toryism in Mid-Lothian or represented the Scottish Established Church, or whether its hoof beckoned him back from an ignominious fate, we shall be better able to say 24 hours after the General Election, come when it may. One thing is certain in my belief—that had not that horse kicked the mud number of non-electors or even, perhaps, full-fledged voting voters would, among the saloon wheels, have offered up life or limb in sacrifice at the shrine of hero worship. In this opinion I am supported by the private utterance of Lord Rosebery. Whichever party fall, I fancy, it may still exist, because the horse was able once more to recover its footing and—what was more strange—it rider came up again smiling. Then the party was safely led to their carriage, though it was running some risk to put in his window as he passed.

There have brought their babes to lisp a hurried old man have crept forth from their homes to see him before they died. These have been no prepared obituaries of sympathy; these have been no calculated demonstrations. The heart of the nation has been touched."

Friday was the ex-Premier's quiet day, but even on it he received a deputation bringing an address from the town of Leith who claim him with him as the birth-place of his grandfather. He made a speech to them; attended a reception of the principal voters in the county, and in the evening was at a dinner party. After such a week's work having spoken, besides his railway and other ordinary speeches, for five hours, any other man would have rested from his labours; but not Mr Gladstone. He was already down to address meeting of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Association and delegates from all its daughter associations Saturday afternoon, and thereafter to meet the working men. For the former of these meetings special tickets were issued through local associations throughout the country; and for the latter through the several trades. It is an open secret that speculation was rife among these tickets; in some of the newspapers 3 or 40 advertisements appeared of tickets for sale or purchase. The association meeting took place in the Corn Exchange, which was tastefully fitted up and was attended by about 4,000, including ladies delegates from a distance, a number of members of parliament and several peers: there being no constitutional restriction as to this meeting, although such existed at the voters' meetings. Lord Rosebery presided; an hour before the time of meeting the hall was crowded. A band played on the platform and a party sang popular choruses at the back of the hall in the intervals between the tunes. Mr Gladstone who was heartily cheered on arriving disengaged for 91 minutes on finance. After leaving this hall he had a rest of a quarter of an hour till he appeared in the Waverley Market, after a drive through an applauding crowd. In the market was a gathering of about 20,000, chiefly of the working classes. There was an influential platform and the gallery was set apart chiefly for ladies. In the body of the hall the men had to stand. Barricades had been erected across, like pens for sheep, to break the weight of the mass; but still the crush was very great and some thirty or forty men had to be lifted from the body of the hall over the heads of the others to the reporter's table, where some of them revived, whilst others had to be removed still insensible. Addresses were presented by the working men; and then Mr Gladstone spoke for 20 minutes on the Eastern question. Just after he commenced, many who had had the squeeze for more than three hours had to succumb, others were lifted; and doubtless this was the cause of brevity in what might have been a long speech. Such a meeting had not been seen in Scotland before, and Mr Gladstone said that he has not seen such a meeting in doors.

On the following day Mr Gladstone performed a heavy Sabbath day's journey; he seems like some old war-horse to have been only wakening up. He drove in from Dalmeny, attended services in the new Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary, had luncheon in the Royal, and afterward attended service in the West Church of St. Giles Cathedral, at the close of which he inspected the High Church and went through the restoration works which are being carried on at the expense of Dr Chambers in the Old Church. He was waited on by many persons, and a cheer was raised as he drove off, and that in Scotland on a Sabbath.

NASBY ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

(From the *Toledo Blade*.)

Petroleum V. Nasby writes from Conduit X Road to the *Toledo Blade*:—A delegate of the anti-Chinese Association in San Francisco has been with us, and has departed. He organised us into an anti-Chinese Association, which we did all the more readily as the arguments he urged again the Chinese to settle among us were exceedingly similar to those we also urged again the negro here a year ago.

The Corners hailed em as their natural and proper leaders, and we accepted em to-want, without question. The representative of the Anti-Chinese Society in San Francisco was a Amerikin citizen named O'Shaughnessy. He wuz a florid talker, and a statesman uv the first water. We called a meeting to receive him and hear his views, which wuz what he wanted. Mr O'Shaughnessy commone by sayin that he kum to us ez an Amerikin oilzon and an advocate of the Amerikin idea. When he left Ireland a year ago, and landid in New York he tow-zins assumed the highest dooty uv the Amerikin by votin the day after he landid, for wich he wuz rewardid by bein put on the police force uv that city. He hed a repasten en a speech maker, and an association of Amerikins in San Francisco, holdid by that troo Amerikin, Dennis Kearny, sent for him, to assist em in resistin the encroachments ov the heathen Chinie, with wuz overwhelm'd by the servant girls of the Pacific coast, by doin washin cheaper and better than they did it. He to-want obeyed the call. It wuz his dooty. And beside the pay for speakin wuz better than servin ez a policeman, and the work wuz much easier. Mr O'Shaughnessy wuz opposed to the Chinese for several reasons.

1. They wuz heathen, and blessed in a god, wich he didn't. So terrible wuz Mr O'Shaughnessy's emoshun when dwalin on the heathen aspeck uv the question that he made the sign uv the cross more than twenty times. He wuz never consent that twenty shod rool Ameriky. Ameriky belonged to the pop uv Rome, and not to Jos, wich he wuz informed wuz the title uv the Chinese god.

2. They never votid. Wat kind uv a citizen is it that comes to this kentry, and never organiza clubs, and assumes the role thereof? Ther had never bin a instance uv Chinaman askin for a place ez skool commissioner, or to be put onto the police force. No Chinaman had ever bin a soldier, nor hed ever asked for it.

3. They wuz a sly underhanded people. They took play wherever they could git it, and want about doin it with a regularity and passhion that wuz disgustin. They never hed the manlins to strike for higher wages, and never sed a word about eight-hour laws. He had know em, in his brief experience, to work twelve and fifteen hours and never say a word.

4. They knew nothin about the dignity uv labor. He never saw one uv em in a bar-room complainin uv blacoid aristocrats, and never see em at his meetings where he wuz denouncin the encroachments uv capital agin labor. They hav no sensibilities.

5. They wuz of no use to the bar-rooms uv San Francisco. The money they earn they spend in cloze and things ov that nacher, or hoard. There is 65,000 of em in San Francisco alone, and they take the place uv 65,000 Amerikins from Ballyhough, wich wood spend at least 50 cents a day each, for the native Amerikin beverage, whisky, admint to the bar-keepers which sent him East.

6. Ez they don't vote, and never take part in Ward politix, our liberties is endangerd by hevin em here. Sich a mass uv heathenism is a blotch onto Amerikin civilizashen, and can't be endoored.

We fumfijilly adopted a series uv re-solocshens, indorsin Mr. O'Shaughnessy and his mishis, and took him over to Bascom's, where he imbibed the raw like us the seakhan till he said back into the virchus skep that a great Amerikin organizer only knows. He left the next mornin feelin that he had done a proper work in preventin the Heathen Chinie from obtainin a foothold onto this continent. I aint eggackly shoor, tho, that we did a good thing in this matter. I see great possibilites in these Chinese. Suppose that we, the Democracy, should champion ther cause, and get em into our harms! Supposa that we could yoose 'em to take part in poliix, and could 'em all to be Democrats! Suppose that we could yoose 'em to be hev the Irish, and could 'em all to be Grecian? Suppose that we could organize 'em into the backbone uv our organisation! Suppose that we add to the O'Briens! Ah Sins, and build up a party on that basis! I see a life! I see all over the kentry a Chinese party, with Joss at the head ov it, instead uv the Pope, with unlimited chances of expansion. I see the little brown men going to the pols, and holdin small places and controlling ward organisations, and bein considered. Every low element in the country gravitates naturally to the Democratic party, and why not the Chinese?

On the whole, I don't agree with Mr Blane. I am uv the opinyon that the Chinese shoud be allowed to come and stay—but that is, if they kin be induced to take a part in politix and act with us. Ef Wan Lee shoud organiz the Chinese in California in the interest uv the Democracy, and shoud vote the Democratic ticket, we could organiz em big as steel Ez Tweed did in New York with the Irish, and I evod wunt more know what wine tastin like, instid uv the raw whisky I am compelled to drink here. On them condishuns I am willin they shoul come and stay. But if they contynuo ez they hav done, to grovel and work and take no part with us, then I shel jine Mr Blane and insist that they shoul be compelled to leave. The spectale uv a furrier which don't control no ward electshuns is disgustin to the Democratic mind. If they do as the Irish do, all right—ef not, they must go. I wont consent to no compeishon with the backbone of the Democracy.

PETROLEUM V. N. NASBY.
For or against the Chinese, ez the case may be.

In Algeria there is a union of two streams, one coming from a region of ferruginous soil, the other draining a peat swamp. The water of the former is strongly impregnated with iron, the latter with gallic acid. When the two waters mingle, the acid of the one unites with the iron of the other, forming a true ink. We are familiar with a stream called Black Brook in this country, the inky color of whose water is evidently due to a like condition.—*Scientific American*.

Miscellaneous.

It is calculated by the Indian papers that the war expenses of the Government of India are upward of ten lacs of rupees, or £100,000 per day. A simple sum will demonstrate how a prolongation of the contest may embarrass the Beaconsfield Ministry in the next budget.

The recent legal scandal affecting Mr. John Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General, who diplomatically represents the Helvetic Republic in the United States, has since been confirmed by the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury of the capital on the 17th ult., charging Mr. Hitz, ex-President, and Mr. Prentiss, ex-Cashier of the German National Bank of Washington, with the embezzlement of nearly \$60,000 from that institution.

A GENTLEMAN gives the following advice in regard to dogs: "If you enter a lot where there is a vicious dog, be careful to remove your hat or cap as the animal approaches you, hold the same down

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.):—
Via San Francisco, or Marquesas, Brazil.

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None. 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—
Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — —
to British & Union:— 8 8

West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract-Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2	

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,
 4 | 8 | 2 | 2 | |

Between the above by Contract Mail,
 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | |

Any publication fulfilling the condition hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-stitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars,—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted, either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to admit of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain, and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissars, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if this be the special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, &c., Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be some offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne states that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same."

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet in a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.: Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marselles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marselles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marselles.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Colony will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the anchorage or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Section.

Section.